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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

(Public Health Department)

ANNUAL REPORT

1960



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

COUNCIL OFFICES

OXTED, SURREY

(Telephone No. Oxted 3232)



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

(also: Medical Officer of Health, Reigate M.B.
and Divisional Medical Officer, Surrey C.C.)

THOMAS H. BINGHAM, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time):

(also: Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Reigate M.B.
and " Divisional Medical Officer, Surrey C.C.)

GEORGE T. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

ARTHUR H. SEWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods, Cert. Sanitary Science.

Public Health Inspector:

PETER F. WEST, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

Clerk:

ROY DUNNETT

Rodent Operator:

J. LUCK

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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1960

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District of Godstone in the year 1960.

The Report is drawn up generally in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as indicated in Circular 1/61, and contains the information requested in the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959.

There was no undue prevalence or severity of epidemic or other illness in the year under review. In fact, the case rates for the various notifiable infectious diseases were, on the whole, very much below the average for recent years and, as regards pneumonia and all forms of tuberculosis, were the lowest yet observed in the Rural District. Reference is made to a marked and welcome reduction in prevalence of bacillary dysentery which, though not as a rule clinically serious, is troublesome and time-consuming from the point of view of investigation of possible sources of infection and of follow-up and surveillance of contacts. Absence of confirmed or suspected cases of acute poliomyelitis and other acute infections of the nervous system, and also of bacterial food poisoning, is especially noteworthy. With regard to preventive measures, attention is drawn to the reasonably satisfactory rates of acceptance of protective inoculation against the range of infectious diseases for which effective immunising agents are now available. It cannot be too strongly emphasised, however, that the virtual disappearance of some of these diseases does not, in any sense, reduce the importance of securing artificial immunisation against them.

The statistical particulars for the year compare very favourably with any previously recorded in the Rural District and with those for the country as a whole. The adjusted birth rate of 18.2 is unusually high and was associated with marked decline in mortality of young infants and in the proportion registered as stillborn, the rates for which were very appreciably

below those for England and Wales. The crude death rate of 11.14 is the lowest for eight years and, when adjusted for population difference, falls well below the national death rate. While deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation do not form an undue proportion of the total, having regard to the age group constitution of the population, there was a relative increase in the number ascribed to hypertension and coronary disease. There were fewer deaths from all forms of malignant disease, including cancer of the lung, than in either of the two preceding years. Acute infectious diseases made very little contribution to the general death rate, and no mortality was ascribed to respiratory tuberculosis or maternal causes. There was, unfortunately, little reduction the number of fatal accidents.

Considerable progress was made in effecting the repair or clearance of unfit dwelling houses, though demolition operations had to be held in abeyance because of re-housing difficulties. Brief reference is made to the measures taken by the Public Health Department to ensure a satisfactory standard of purity and quality of water, milk and food supplies, sanitary inspection, duties under the Factories Acts, scavenging and cleansing, disinfection and disinfestation, supervision of caravans and camping sites and other routine matters having a direct bearing on environmental hygiene and the prevention of disease and ill-health.

I again gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the support and consideration they have kindly extended to me throughout the year. My sincere thanks are due also to Mr. A.H. Sewell, Chief Public Health Inspector, and to the medical practitioners in the district for their willing assistance and close co-operation in all measures directed to the promotion of the public health.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T.H. BINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (Land and Inland Water) in acres.	52,507
Population at Census, 1951.	32,823
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population at Mid-year, 1960.	37,940
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1960, according to the Rate Books.	11,963
Rateable Value (1960).	£607,419
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.	2,486

TABLE I

The area and population at the 1951 Census of the various Parishes comprising the Rural District, and the rateable value of each Parish at the end of 1960, are as follows:-

PARISHES	AREA IN ACRES	RATEABLE VALUE AT END OF 1960	CENSUS POPULATION OF PARISHES - 1951	ESTIMATED POPULATION MID-YEAR, 1960.
Betchingley	5,813	£ 40,951	3,164	3,552
Burstow	4,750	45,295	2,961	3,310
Chelsham	2,703	16,020	1,390	1,278
Crowhurst	2,119	4,305	330	372
Felbridge	2,080	22,596	--+	1,590
Godstone	4,464	64,965	5,033	4,680
Horne	3,603	9,284	1,102	840
Limpsfield	4,673	71,339	3,499	3,574
Lingfield	9,239	85,341	5,951	6,897
Nutfield	3,390	50,254	2,043	2,103
Oxted	3,658	132,669	5,420	7,453
Tandridge	2,722	8,949	802	838
Tatsfield	1,304	16,461	1,009	1,303
Titsey	1,989	8,852	119	145
(S.E.Gas and Electricity Boards	--	14,801	--	--
TOTALS	52,507	£592,082	32,823	37,940

+ Constituted as a separate Parish on 1st April, 1953.

TABLE II
EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births:-</u>			
Legitimate .. .	Males 329	Females 293	Total 622
Illegitimate .. .	Males 8	Females 10	Total 18
<u>Birth Rate</u>			16.8
do 1959 .. .	.. .	.. .	15.1
do for the five years 1955 to 1959 .. .	.. .	.. .	15.5
<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate .. .	Males 8	Females 1	Total 9
Illegitimate .. .	Males 1	Females -	Total 1
<u>Rate per 1,000 total births</u>			15.3
do do 1959 .. .	.. .	.. .	27.7
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	Males 346	Females 304	Total 650
<u>Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births</u>			2.8
<u>Infant Mortality:-</u>			
Deaths of infants under the age of one year:-			
Legitimate .. .	Males 5	Females 7	Total 12
Illegitimate .. .	Males -	Females -	Total -
<u>Infant Death Rates:-</u>			
All infants per 1,000 live births .. .	.. .	.. .	18.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .	.. .	.. .	19.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .	.. .	.. .	Nil
Deaths of infants under the age of 4 weeks			
Legitimate .. .	Males 4	Females 4	Total 8
Illegitimate .. .	Males ..	Females -	Total -
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births</u>			12.5
<u>Maternal Mortality:-</u>			
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. .	.. .	.. .	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. .	.. .	.. .	Nil
<u>Deaths (nett):-</u>			
Males .. 201	Females .. 222		Total 423
<u>Do. 1959:-</u>			
Males .. 197	Females .. 241		Total 438
<u>Death Rate</u>			11.1
Do. 1959 .. .	.. .	.. .	11.8
Do. for the five years 1955 to 1959 .. .	.. .	.. .	12.1
<u>Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions</u>			65.2
<u>Deaths from:-</u>			
Cancer (all ages)			70
Measles (all ages)			Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
Gastro-enteritis (under 2 years of age) ..			Nil

The resident population of the Rural District of Godstone at mid-year 1960 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 37,940. This represents a population increment of 870, or 2.3 per cent., in the preceding twelve months, of which 217 is attributable to natural increase (i.e. the number by which the live births outnumbered the total deaths) and 653 to migration into the area. The estimated population gains under both headings are greater than usual, especially so as regards natural increase because advance in the birth rate was accompanied by decline in the death rate. As the provisional population figure for the Rural District following the recent Census enumeration is 40,068 (18,558 males and 21,510 females) it is probable that the Registrar-General's figure is an under-estimate; in consequence, the various statistical rates for the year, which are calculated on the official estimate, may represent a slightly higher morbidity and mortality than was, in fact, experienced.

The recorded birth rate of 16.8 per 1,000 of the population is considerably above the annual average for the preceding ten years and approaches the exceptionally high rates observed in the immediate post-war period. When adjusted for the purpose of comparison, the local rate is advanced to 18.2, which compares with a National rate of 17.1.

The rise in the birth rate was accompanied by a sharp reduction in the mortality of infants under the age of one year. The twelve deaths in this age group represent an infant mortality rate of 18.7 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 21.7 for England and Wales. Eight of these infants died within the first four weeks, including seven who failed to survive for one week. Five of the deaths resulted from extreme immaturity, five from serious congenital abnormality or deformity and two from acute respiratory infection.

The proportion of infants registered as stillborn - 15.3 per 1,000 total births-is also amongst the lowest observed in the Rural District and is appreciably below the rate for England and Wales, which was 19.7.

The general death rate of 11.14 falls well below the annual average for recent years and, when adjusted, is reduced to 9.4; the death rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 11.5

Roughly one-half of the total deaths were attributed to diseases of the heart and circulation (including affections of the blood vessels of the

brain) and although these were mainly of the terminal or degenerative type associated with senility, there was a relative increase in the number ascribed to hypertension and coronary disease.

Mortality from all forms of cancer and malignant disease was lower than in 1959 and only slightly above the average for the preceding ten years. With regard to the sites affected, there were fewer deaths from cancer of the lung, particularly of males; the death rate for lung cancer in the Rural District was 0.33, as compared with 0.48 for the country as a whole.

Acute infectious diseases, including influenza, made less than their usual contribution to the general death rate. There was also reduction in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases and, notably, from tuberculosis of the lungs. For the second consecutive year, no mortality was attributed to pregnancy or child-bearing.

Deaths from violence and accidental causes figure much too prominently in the mortality returns. Nine resulted from injuries sustained in road accidents, as compared with six in 1959; only one of the fatally injured was a pedestrian, most of the remainder being motor-cyclists. With few exceptions, the thirteen deaths from other accidental causes were all of very elderly people who died from respiratory complications following fractures sustained in accidental falls in their own homes.

The numbers of deaths assigned to other specified causes are set out in Table III. They do not differ greatly from those recorded in the Rural District in recent years and do not indicate unusual or excessive mortality from any particular cause or significant association with occupation or environment.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE DURING 1960

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	4	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	4	15
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	19	40
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	4	1	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	36	51
18. Coronary disease, angina	49	31	80
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	10	15
20. Other heart disease	9	31	40
21. Other circulatory disease	8	16	24
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	18	21	39
24. Bronchitis	12	3	15
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	3	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	24	42
33. Motor vehicle accidents	9	-	9
34. All other accidents	6	7	13
35. Suicide	2	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	201	222	423

MORTUARY SERVICES

In a report submitted to the Public Health Committee in the early part of 1959, attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory nature of the accommodation and facilities at the public mortuary at the rear of the Council Offices in Oxted, and to the fact that deficiencies in these respects were greatly accentuated by the increasing numbers of bodies deposited or accepted for post-mortem examination therein. Special reference was made to the need for refrigerated storage, the inadequacy of the post-mortem room, the absence of cloakroom and toilet accommodation for the pathologist and his attendant and of proper storage provision for the clothing and personal effects of deceased persons, together with general lack of amenities and of privacy for persons attending to identify bodies.

The Council instructed the Surveyor to prepare plans and estimates of cost of enlarging and re-designing the existing mortuary to meet present day requirements. It was decided, however, to defer further action pending an approach to the Regional Hospital Board on the possibility of joint provision of up-to-date mortuary services at the local hospital to meet the needs of the hospital and of adjoining local authorities which, it was understood, was in accord with the declared policy of the Board.

Toward the end of 1960, the Board intimated that they could not approve a joint scheme on the lines suggested, having regard to projected development of the hospital services in the District. This, it transpired, included proposals for enlargement of the mortuary at Redhill County Hospital to roughly double its present capacity, with adequate refrigeration storage and all necessary facilities and equipment for post-mortem examinations. All post-mortem cases from hospitals in the Godstone and Caterham & Warlingham Sanitary Districts would be sent to the mortuary at Redhill, as they usually are at present, so that the Board would not, for their own purposes, require full-scale mortuary provision at Oxted. They agreed, however, to consider a joint arrangement for the accommodation at Redhill of bodies that would now be taken to the public mortuary at Oxted.

Having further considered the full implications of the matter and the views thereon of the Coroner and the Superintendent of Police, the Council decided to proceed with their original scheme for the enlargement and improvement of the existing mortuary building at Oxted.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47 (As amended by the
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951).

There was one case in 1960 in which it was advised that action should be taken under the above-named Section to effect compulsory removal to hospital. The person concerned was an elderly woman who was gravely ill, living in insanitary surroundings, and not receiving proper care and attention in her own home. The draft Order and necessary supporting medical certificates were prepared, but the patient unexpectedly collapsed and died before the exercise of compulsory powers could be authorised by the Council. To expedite the procedure in similar cases, the Council resolved that their powers under the Section be delegated jointly to their Chairman and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

Several other cases to which the Section might apply were fully investigated, but there were insufficient grounds to warrant application for a Justices' Order for Compulsory Removal. Some of the persons concerned were eventually induced to accept institutional care, while the others were enabled to maintain a reasonable standard of comfort and of personal and environmental hygiene with the assistance forthcoming from various official and voluntary domiciliary social services.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES

Provision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

The provision of hospital accommodation for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Patients from the Godstone Rural District are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Bletchingley, if the required accommodation and facilities are available; otherwise, they are sent to isolation hospitals in other parts of the Hospital Region. The disposal to different hospitals of the cases notified during the year was as follows:-

Godstone Infectious Diseases Hospital	6 cases
Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton	2 cases
Western Fever Hospital, London	1 case
Rodhill County Hospital	1 case

Uncomplicated cases of the commoner infections, such as measles, mumps and whooping cough, are not usually accepted, unless recommended by the Medical Officer of Health on the grounds that the patient cannot be satisfactorily isolated and treated at home; several such cases were admitted to hospital during the year.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Table IV shows the numbers of the various notifiable infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, recorded in the area during the calendar year, classified according to the age of the patient, together with the numbers of cases removed to hospital and the total deaths from each disease.

TABLE IV
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
NOTIFIED IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF
GODSTONE IN THE YEAR 1960

		CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE PERIODS												Totals	Total cases removed to hospital	Total Deaths
		Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Scarlet Fever	-	2	1	2	5	20	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	56	2	-
Whooping Cough	4	3	4	2	3	24	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	46	2	1
Measles	3	12	-	17	-	83	16	1	2	-	-	-	-	134	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	39 [#]
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	6	3	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5	1	-
Totals	7	17	5	21	8	130	26	3	7	2	5	3	234	10	39	
Totals 1959	13	50	70	97	89	525	100	29	15	12	9	5	1014	76	42	

* All Forms

Scarlet fever was not unduly prevalent and was generally of the prevailing mild clinical type. An outbreak in the Oxted area in the early part of the year was followed some months later by a small concentration of cases at Lingfield, though it is unlikely that the two events were in any way connected. Most of the notified cases were satisfactorily isolated and treated in their own homes and, in accordance with modern practice, no restrictions were imposed on immediate contacts, with the exception of those whose occupation might involve undue risk of spread of infection.

There were relatively few cases of whooping cough and, in most of these, the clinical course of the attack was mild and of short duration, especially so in children who had previously been vaccinated. Two cases were removed to hospital because of inadequate facilities for home isolation.

Measles follows a fairly definite cycle of epidemic prevalence in alternate years. The number of cases notified in 1960 was much greater than might have been expected, in view of the widespread outbreak of the disease in 1959. The rate of incidence was, as usual, heaviest amongst pre-school children and new entrants to infants' departments.

The case rate for pneumonia was by far the lowest for many years. Only three cases were notified and in none of these was the respiratory infection stated to be secondary to influenza, of which pneumonia is not an infrequent complication. It may be noted that the number of deaths ascribed to pneumonia very greatly exceeds the number of cases notified. These figures are not directly related, as most of the recorded deaths were from non-notifiable types of the disease.

As compared with recent years there was striking reduction in the incidence of bacillary dysentery. Six cases reported in 1960 were all of the mild sonne type and confirmed as such by laboratory findings. They were scattered in geographical distribution and, as far as could be ascertained, were not directly connected with each other or with a known source of infection. In the course of routine investigation five home contacts were found to be infected with the organism of sonne dysentery, though not presenting any clinical evidence of illness. These and the notified cases were all kept under surveillance until their freedom from infection had been established

by laboratory methods. The infection in two of these cases was unusually persistent.

The one case of enteric fever was a young child who became ill soon after his return to this country from a visit to South Africa. He was admitted to hospital and was found to be suffering from paratyphoid fever, the infecting organism being identified as *Salmonella Para-typhi B - Phage type Jersey*. In the course of routine investigation of contacts, two other members of the family were found to be infected with the same type of organism and were also admitted to hospital. There is little doubt that the patient became infected abroad and was the means of infecting the home contacts who, fortunately, did not contract the disease.

Three women were reported to have puerperal pyrexia, i.e. rise of temperature following confinement. All were satisfactorily treated in their own homes and the usual precautions were taken in relation to the midwives who had attended them.

Erysipelas, though officially notifiable as an infectious disease, has ceased to have any special epidemiological significance, largely because of the efficacy of modern methods of treatment. Five cases were reported during the year and, of these, one was admitted to hospital.

It is of special interest to report that no confirmed or suspected case of acute poliomyelitis, nor of other acute infectious disease of the nervous system, such as cerebro-spinal meningitis or acute infective encephalitis, came to the notice of the Public Health Department in 1960. There was also complete freedom from bacterial food poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table V, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from the disease during the same period.

There were nine new cases of tuberculosis of the lungs in 1960, as compared with seventeen in 1959, twelve in 1958 and an average of twenty-two per annum in the preceding ten years. The case rate for the disease was 0.23 per 1,000 of the population, which is by far the lowest yet observed in the Rural District. The decline in incidence has been most pronounced amongst persons in the younger age groups and has no doubt been influenced by B.C.G. vaccination and the other preventive measures adopted in relation to children and young persons.

The number of notified cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis was also lower than in 1959 and was less than one-half of the annual average for the preceding ten years.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs and only one from tuberculosis of other organs, the mortality rates in both cases being amongst the lowest recorded in the district.

In addition to the new cases notified for the first time, there were reports of twenty-one previously known cases of tuberculosis who had recently taken up residence in the district. In many of these the disease is considered to be quiescent or arrested, but all are under the supervision of the staff of the Chest Clinic.

At the end of the year there 200 known cases of tuberculosis in the Rural District, including 161 (85 males and 76 females) in which the lungs were affected and 39 (14 males and 25 females) with tuberculosis of other organs. Forty-four cases were removed from the list during the year, 1 on death, 14 on leaving the district, 28 on complete recovery from the disease and 1 on being found, after full investigation, to be non-tuberculous.

No special action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade), nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

TABLE V

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHSFROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1960CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE

Age periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	1
Totals 1959	8	9	-	4	-	2	-	-

A Mobile X-ray Unit visits a site in Godstone once a week, primarily for the x-ray examination of patients referred by general practitioners, though anyone may attend, without appointment. No evidence of active tuberculosis or cancer of the lung was detected in the 381 persons (219 males and 162 females) thus examined in 1960.

The South East Surrey Care Association, which works in close association with the local chest clinics, continued its activities on behalf of tuberculous persons and their dependants. Assistance granted during the year included the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothing, sick room requisites, etc., and payment of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which could not be met from official sources.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases

Information relating to the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious and contagious diseases is necessarily incomplete, and is obtained mainly from reports of school absentees, the periodic statements of sickness claims submitted to the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in relation to insured persons and the Registrar's weekly returns of deaths. Cases also come to notice through enquiries by employers with regard to quarantine periods, requests for disinfection, casual communications by private medical practitioners and applications for domestic assistance under the Home Help Scheme.

The information obtained from these various sources did not indicate unusual prevalence or severity of non-notifiable infectious illness in 1960. Influenza, of mild type and with very low mortality, was somewhat prevalent toward the end of February, but did not give rise to any appreciable increase in claims for sickness benefit or cause serious interference with school attendance. An outbreak of mumps, involving 303 cases, was mainly confined to the later months of the year and to the Oxted and Godstone areas. Other non-notifiable infections reported were 158 cases of chickenpox, 10 of German measles, 5 of infective tonsillitis and 2 of epidemic jaundice.

The advice and assistance of the Public Health Department was frequently sought in connection with localised outbreaks of moderately severe gastro-enteritis, which was believed to be of virus causation, and scattered cases of acute upper respiratory infection caused by the organism of scarlet fever, but not subject to the official restrictions applicable to that disease.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Small-pox

Vaccination against small-pox is not at present undertaken at the County Council's Clinics in the area. Particulars of notifications of vaccinations performed by private medical practitioners during the year are as follows:-

	<u>0 - 1 Year</u>	<u>1 - 5 Years</u>	<u>5 - 15 Years</u>	<u>Over 15 Years</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Primary Vaccination</u>	159	196	18	1	374
<u>Re-vaccination</u>	.	-	5	50	178

The number of primary vaccinations of infants under the age of one year represents a very small proportion of those in the age group. There is a growing tendency on the part of parents to postpone the vaccination of their children until the second year, probably because of the more immediate importance of securing early protection against the more common epidemic diseases.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Immunisation against diphtheria is available through general medical practitioners and at the County Council's Clinics in the area. The numbers of children artificially immunised during the year are as follows:-

<u>0 - 1 Year</u>	<u>1 - 5 Years</u>	<u>5 - 15 Years</u>	<u>Total</u>
301	233	93	627

In addition, reinforcing doses of diphtheria prophylactic were given to 218 persons, most of whom were school entrants who had completed a course of immunisation three or four years previously.

The foregoing figures represent a substantial increase on those for 1959 and 1958, when attention was concentrated mainly on the poliomyelitis vaccination programme. In accordance with modern practice, the use of combined vaccines for simultaneous protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was suspended during the summer months in view of their possible role in provoking the onset of poliomyelitis.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

Vaccination against whooping cough is intended mainly for infants under the age of one year and is undertaken by private medical practitioners and at the County Council's clinics in the area. The numbers of children who

completed a course of treatment under these arrangements are as follows:-

	<u>Under 1 Year</u>	<u>1 - 2 Years</u>	<u>2 - 3 Years</u>	<u>3 - 4 Years</u>	<u>4 - 5 Years</u>	<u>5 - 15 Years</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Primary Immunised</u>	293	149	46	15	7	37	547
<u>Re-inforcing injections</u>	-	-	1	8	9	84	102

The numbers vaccinated against whooping cough are also somewhat greater than in the previous year. It is estimated that at least 45 per cent. of the infants born in 1960 completed a course of whooping cough vaccination.

Although vaccination does not, in every case, offer absolute protection against whooping cough, it undoubtedly confers a high degree of immunity and greatly reduces the severity and duration of the illness in vaccinated children who are attacked.

Vaccination against Tetanus

Vaccination against tetanus is available to children whose parents expressly wish them to be so protected. Tetanus vaccine may be given separately, but is often combined with the agents used for active immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, thus reducing the number of inoculations and affording simultaneous protection against all three diseases. The numbers of persons vaccinated against tetanus in 1960 were as follows:-

<u>0 - 5 years</u>	<u>415</u>
<u>5 - 15 years</u>	<u>25</u>
	<u>440</u>

Reinforcing injections were given to 28 children who had previously completed a course of immunisation.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The groups eligible for vaccination against poliomyelitis in 1960 were persons between the ages of six months and forty years, together with certain priority groups, including expectant mothers, medical practitioners and their families, nurses, ambulance personnel and others exposed to special risk. Third injections were offered to those who had had their second injection not less than seven months previously.

The numbers vaccinated against poliomyelitis by their own doctors, or at the County Council's clinics during the year, are as follows:-

Children between the ages of six months and fifteen years	450
Young persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years	168
Persons between the ages of twenty-five and forty years	632
Other priority groups	13
Third injections	1972

Measles Prophylaxis

Immune serum is available through the Public Health Department for the total or partial immunisation of susceptible measles contacts. No request for serum was received during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The County Council's arrangements for routine B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis apply to thirteen-year-old pupils at County Council and independent schools and students at Technical Colleges and other establishments for higher education. Subject to the written consent of their parents, such persons are given a skin test to ascertain if they have already had a primary tuberculous infection, and those giving a negative result are offered B.C.G. vaccination. The results of testing conducted at eight senior schools in the Rural District of Godstone in 1960 are briefly summarised as follows:-

Number of children in age group	520
Number consenting to treatment	344
Percentage consenting to treatment	66.1
Number Mantoux tested	313
Number giving a negative reaction	283
Percentage giving a negative reaction	90.4
Number of negative reactors vaccinated	282
Percentage of negative reactors vaccinated	99.6

Fifty-five pupils not in the prescribed age groups were also tested and, of these, forty-five were negative reactors and were successfully vaccinated.

It is pleasing to report an appreciable increase in the rate of acceptance of Mantoux testing and B.C.G. vaccination. It is also of interest to record a gradual rise in the proportion of negative reactors. This may well be due to the decline in prevalence of active cases of tuberculosis in the community and, in consequence, reduced opportunity to acquire a primary

infection.

While the primary purpose of the scheme is the ascertainment and vaccination of children who had not already had a primary infection, it is the usual practice to arrange, where possible, for x-ray examination of positive reactors to exclude the possibility of active infection. No unfavourable x-ray findings were reported during the year.

Apart from the routine testing referred to above, a special investigation was conducted at an independent school following a report that a pupil who had recently been in attendance was found to have active tuberculosis of the lungs. Forty pupils who may have been in contact with the case were skin tested; two gave a positive reaction and were referred for x-ray examination, with satisfactory results. It was thought unlikely, therefore, that the affected pupil had contracted the infection at school or had spread it to her classmates. It is of interest to add that a similar investigation, which also yielded negative findings, was conducted at the same school about two years previously, when another pupil (the patient's sister) was notified as a case of active respiratory tuberculosis.

Protection against other diseases.

Prophylactic inoculation against other infectious diseases, such as enteric fever, cholera, yellow fever, etc., is necessary in the case of persons proposing to visit foreign countries where these diseases are endemic, and is usually undertaken at specified centres. The International Certificate required in such cases must be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the vaccination is performed.

WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of the Parish of Tatsfield, which obtains its water from the Metropolitan Water Board, and part of the Parish of Titsey, where some twenty-four dwelling-houses have a filtered and piped supply from a privately owned deep-bore well, the whole of the Rural District is supplied by the East Surrey Water Company. In parts of the Parish of Oxted, the Parish of Limpsfield and the parts of Tatsfield supplied by the Company, the water is derived from the lower greensand, and elsewhere from deep borings in the chalk; the water from both sources is chlorinated and de-chlorinated before distribution to consumers.

There was no important extension of the public water mains in 1960, apart from that necessitated by new building development. Water from the Water Lane and South Green sites in Limpsfield was brought into supply for the first time in the early part of the summer and was intermittently in use thereafter. The water is pumped to the works at Westwood, where it is aerated and chlorinated before distribution.

The supplies from the public water mains were adequate in quantity throughout the year. The quality of the water, as revealed by chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals, was invariably reported to be satisfactory. No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination.

Samples of the water before and after treatment are submitted for bacteriological examination, under private arrangements made by the Water Companies concerned. In addition, samples of the treated water are examined chemically and/or bacteriologically about forty times a year, under a rota system arranged by the Medical Officers of Health of the districts supplied by the East Surrey Water Company.

The numbers of samples taken within the Rural District during the year were: 18 from the East Surrey Water Company and 6 from the Metropolitan Water Board supply; all were reported to be of satisfactory chemical and bacterial quality. There was no occasion on which it was thought necessary to arrange for the examination of samples from private sources of supply.

Supplies from rain-water tanks are confined to out-lying dwellings in the Parish of Tatsfield and not infrequently fail completely after prolonged periods of dry weather. In such circumstances additional supplies of water for drinking and domestic purposes can be obtained from the Metropolitan

Water Board, on payment of the transport costs. This was necessary on several occasions in the early spring of 1960.

The estimated number of dwellinghouses in each parish supplied from the public water mains (direct to houses and by means of stand-pipe), wells and rain-water tanks are set out in Table VI. The population supplied under each heading is shown in brackets. As compared with 1959 there was reduction in the number of dwellinghouses with water from stand-pipes and rain-water tanks.

TABLE VI
WATER SUPPLY

	DIRECT TO HOUSES	STAND PIPES	WELLS	RAIN WATER TANKS
Bletchingley	1039 (3503)	6 (24)	8 (25)	
Burstow	988 (3301)		3 (9)	
Chelsham	330 (1278)			
Crowhurst	120 (372)			
Felbridge	568 (1575)	1 (3)	4 (12)	
Godstone	1497 (4671)		3 (9)	
Horne	255 (830)		3 (10)	
Limpsfield	1257 (3570)		2 (4)	
Lingfield	2384 (6885)		4 (12)	
Nutfield	690 (2092)	8 (16)		
Oxted	2055 (7453)			
Tandridge	235 (838)			
Tatsfield	390 (1084)	3 (9)		64 (210)
Titsey	22 (75)		24 (70)	
<u>TOTALS</u>	11,830 (37,527)	18 (52)	51 (151)	64 (210)

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Apart from installations serving small groups of dwelling-houses, there are nine sewage disposal plants in the Rural District, which receive the sewage from surrounding areas. Dwellings elsewhere rely mainly on cesspool or septic-tank/filter-bed systems of drainage.

The public sewers were extended in several parts of the District in 1960, to allow connection thereto of 240 new dwellings and 4 formerly draining to cesspools.

The work of improving and enlarging the sewage disposal works at Oxted was completed during the year and plans were well advanced for the provision of main drainage in the Felbridge area.

TABLE VII
CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Address of Clinic	Infant Welfare	Ante-Natal	Dental	Eye	Minor Ailments	Remedial Exercises	Speech Therapy
<u>BLETCHINGLEY</u> Church Room	Thursday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>DORMANSLAND</u> Baptist Chapel	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>GODSTONE</u> Godstone Club	Wednesday p.m. (1st, 3rd & 5th)	-	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st, 3rd & 5th)	-	-
<u>HURST GREEN</u> St. Agatha's Hall	Monday p.m.	-	-	-	Monday p.m.	-	-
<u>LIMESFIELD</u> St. Andrew's Hall	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>LINGFIELD</u> 26 Bakers Lane (Lingfield 43)	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	Friday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	Friday a.m. (1st & 3rd)	By appoint- ment	-
<u>MULFIELD, SOUTH</u> Village Hall	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	Wednesday a.m. and p.m.	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	By appoint- ment	-
<u>OXTED</u> Congregational Hall, Station Road East. (Oxted 3164)	Tuesday p.m.	Monday a.m. and p.m.	Friday a.m. and p.m.	Wednesday a.m. (1st & 3rd) & 4th	Monday a.m. (1st & 3rd)	By appoint- ment	-
<u>SMLIFFIELD</u> Church Hall	-	Thursday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	Thursday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-
<u>SOUTH GODSTONE</u> Lagham Hall	-	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>TATSFIELD</u> Parish Hall	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-

SECTION IIANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Inspections under Public Health Acts	226
Re-inspections	235
Inspections under Housing Acts	163
Re-inspections	151
Inspections for issue of Certificates of Disrepair	33
Drainage surveys	111
Visits to Slaughter Houses for Meat Inspection	884
Inspections of Slaughterhouse Premises	20
Visits to Knackers Yard	17
Visits to Dairies and Cowsheds	132
Visits to Schools	75
Inspection of Food - number of visits	66
Inspections of Food Premises	60
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	65
Piggeries and Poultry Farms - Inspections and Re-inspections	12
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc.	75
Inspections under Petroleum Acts and Regulations	114
Drains Water tested	21
Inspection of drainage work in progress	37
Notices served:-	
(a) Informal	154
(b) Statutory	12
Complaints investigated	137
Infectious disease enquiries and collection of specimens	190
Inspection of refuse tips	102
Samples of drinking water submitted for Bacterial and/or Chemical Analysis	25
Miscellaneous inspections	238
Number of Cesspools cleansed	4144
Number of loads removed from cesspools	6216
Disinfection of premises	4
Disinfestation of premises	180
Premises inspected for rat or mice infestation	1375
Rat Infestations dealt with by Public Health Department	294
Inspections under Pet Animals Act	3

SECTION IIIHOUSINGTABLE VIII

1.	<u>Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year 1960.</u>	
	(i) Inspections of houses under Housing and Public Health Acts	389
	(ii) Number of dwellinghouses (included in sub-head (i)) which were inspected under the Housing Acts only.	163
	(iii) Number of dwellinghouses found to be so unfit as to be incapable of repair at a reasonable cost	36
	(iv) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	57
2.	<u>Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.</u>	
	(i) After informal action by local authority.	48
	(ii) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Act. (b) Housing Act, 1957.	9 3
3.	<u>Houses Demolished.</u>	
	(i) Clearance Areas.	2
	(ii) Not in Clearance Area - as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957.	9
4.	<u>Unfit houses closed.</u>	
	(i) Under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957, and Section 10(1) and 11 (2) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.	36
	(ii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil
5.	<u>Rent Act, 1957.</u>	
	(i) Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair.	2
	(ii) Councils decision to issue Form L Notices under Schedule III	2
	(iii) Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects.	1
	(iv) Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued.	1
	(v) Number of Certificates cancelled on completion of work.	1
	(vi) Number of applications for certificates of disrepair withdrawn.	Nil
6.	<u>Houses Erected.</u>	
	(i) Number of houses completed in 1960 by private enterprise.	156
	(ii) Number completed by local authority.	84

SECTION IV

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1959

The factories on the Register of
the Local Authority are as follows:-

TABLE IX

	<u>Mechanical Power</u>	<u>Non-Mechanical Power</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aircraft Components	2	0	2
Agricultural Engineers	2	0	2
Aircraft Repairs (Engines)	1	0	1
Bakeries	10	4	14
Boot Repairing	2	0	2
Brass Finishing	1	0	1
Brick Making	3	0	3
Builders	0	27	27
Button Making	1	0	1
Cabinet Makers	1	0	1
Chemical Manufacturers	1	0	1
Cleaners and Dyers	1	0	1
Coach Builders	1	0	1
Concrete Products	2	0	2
Corn Provenders	2	0	2
Cosmetics	1	0	1
Cycle Repairers	1	0	1
Dairies	2	2	4
Dressmaking	0	1	1
Electrical Engineering	2	0	2
Flour Milling	2	0	2
Food Manufacturing	1	0	1
Fruit Storage	1	0	1
Fullers Earth Works	1	0	1
French Chalk Grinders	1	0	1
Gas Storage	3	0	3
Grass Drying	1	0	1
Hydraulic Equipment	1	0	1
Jewellers	0	2	2
Joinery	7	2	9
Laundries	0	5	5
Leaded Lights	1	0	1
Light Engineering Works	15	0	15
Motor Repairers	25	2	27
Paint Spraying	1	0	1
Plumbers	0	1	1
Printers	2	0	2
Projection Room	1	0	1
Radar Assembly	1	0	1
Radio Repairs	3	2	5
Rectifiers	1	0	1
Refrigerator Repairs	1	0	1
Rodent Destruction	0	1	1
Saddlery	0	2	2
Sawmills	2	0	2
Stonemason	0	1	1
Smithies	2	0	2
Tile Making	1	0	1
Tool Makers	1	0	1
Tailoring	0	3	3
Upholstery	1	0	1
Wax Modelling	1	0	1
Wheelwrights	2	0	2
Woodcrafts	1	0	1

The following Table indicating the work carried out during the year 1960 in connection with the inspection of Factories, is submitted in accordance with Section 128 of the Act:-

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	55	19	Nil	Nil
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	116	46	2	Nil
Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	171	65	2	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Lack of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Over crowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	2	2	Nil	2	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 100 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel etc.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Household linen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lace, lace curtains and nets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Curtains and furniture hangings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Furniture and upholstery	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Electro-plate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
File-making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brass and brass articles	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fur pulling	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron and steel cables and chains	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cart gear	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Locks, latches and keys	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Umbrellas, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Artificial jewels	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nets, other than wire nets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sacks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Racquet and tennis balls	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Continued)

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutio (7)
Leather goods	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brush Making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pea picking	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Feather sorting	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stuffed toys	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Basket making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chocolates and sweetmeats	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cosaques, Christmas stock- ings, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Textile weaving	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lampshades	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORK (SECTION 110 and 111)

During the course of the year 6 lists of outworkers were received, and these referred to the following occupations:

Wearing apparel - making, etc.	...	1
Finishing of leather goods	...	3
Box Making	...	1
Artificial Jewels	...	1
Lamp shades	...	3

Premises concerned were all private houses, which were found to be satisfactory and no action was necessary under the Factories Act.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS (SECTION 34)

Certificates as to the adequacy of escape in case of fire was issued in one case.

Routine inspections were also made to see that exits, etc., were being kept in proper order.

Visits of inspection were made to factory premises as set out in Table IX of this Report.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year amounted to approximately 47,000 cubic yards, and this was mostly composed of combustible material, tins and bottles. I would again draw attention to the obvious advantages of combustible material being disposed of by the householders and thus help to increase the space available for the collection of indestructible refuse. This would not only help in maintaining proper schedules but would also assist in providing a better service in those areas which do not at present enjoy a weekly collection.

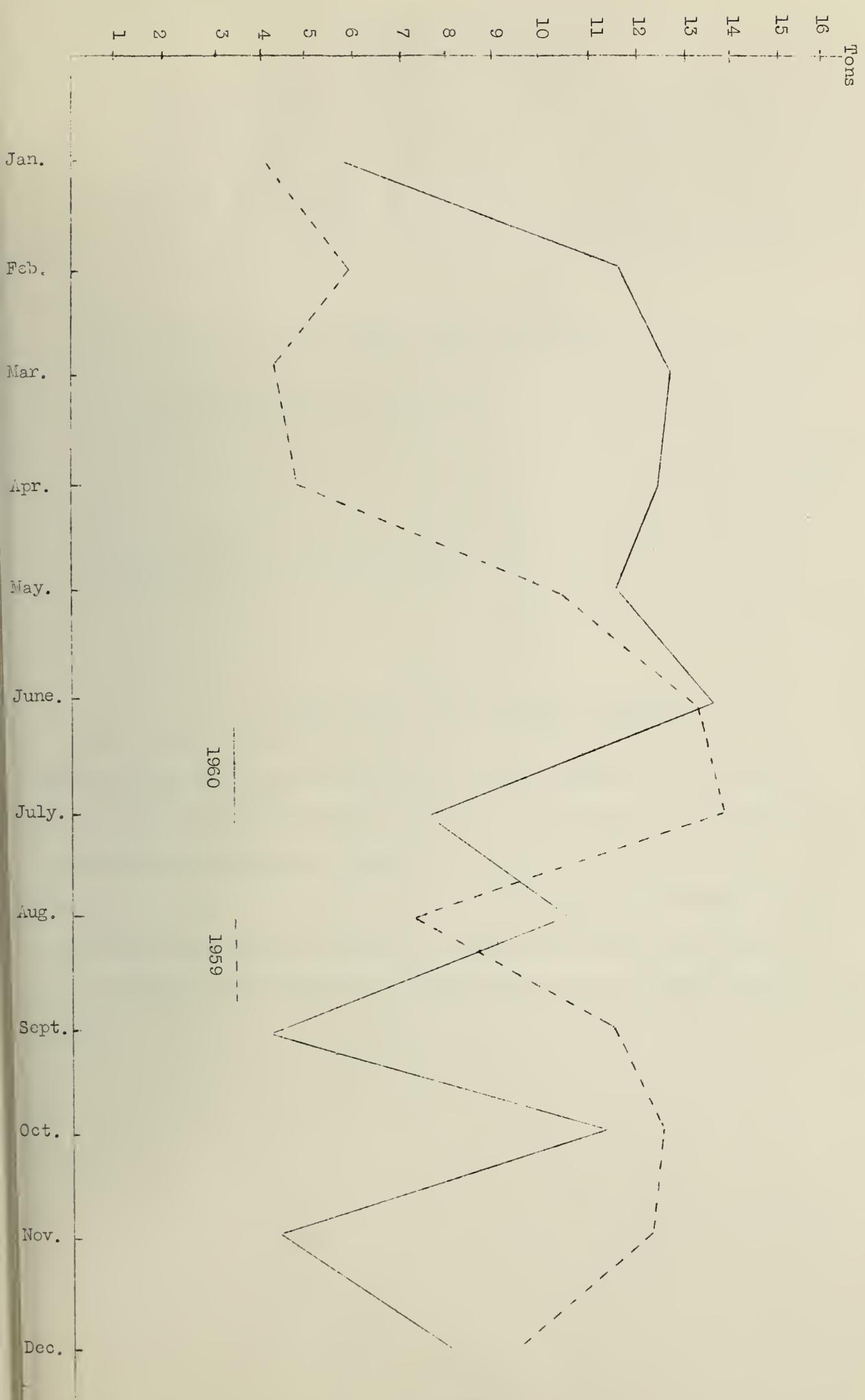
Bad weather conditions affected not only the daily collection schedules but also made conditions on the refuse disposal tip very difficult. Labour shortages due to illness, poor recruitment and summer holidays all contributed towards disruption of schedules from time to time. On such occasions one would wish for a little more understanding and appreciation of the circumstances by the individual householder. In regard to holidays the fact that most of the staff want to take the period coinciding with the school holiday means that an acute shortage of labour occurs during the latter part of July and the whole of August.

All refuse is taken to Taylors Hill Sandpit, Godstone, where it is dealt with by controlled tipping. This is done by means of rolling and covering with sand and a Chaseside Mechanical Shovel is used for the work. In addition this vehicle is used for surfacing the tip roadways.

The machine has done good service but from time to time a more modern track vehicle has been employed on the site to provide more tipping space and it was very noticeable that such a machine has many advantages over wheel traction.

Baled paper is sent to the Thames Board Mills, Purfleet, but the quantity has been greatly reduced because of the grading and sorting now insisted upon by the Mill. We also dispose of loose mixed waste paper to Messrs. Freedmans who leave a trailer at the tip and exchange when full.

SALVAGE COLLECTION



PET SHOPS ACT, 1951

Two premises continue to hold licences under the Pet Shops Act and there was no hesitation in granting renewal of the licences. The businesses which are concerned with the sale of budgerigars are conducted most satisfactorily and no official action was required.

FIREGUARDS ACT, 1952

There were no known cases of contravention of the Fireguards Act, 1952, and indeed no circumstances arose requiring the testing of apparatus as laid down by the Act.

It can now be confidently assumed that all reputable manufacturers are most anxious that their products shall conform in every way to the conditions laid down, before leaving the factory.

PETROLEUM CONSOLIDATION ACTS 1928/36

It will be noted that the number of inspections of petroleum installations has considerably increased. This is due to the need for seepage testing of petroleum tanks which have been in use for 20 years or more and this test will be applied at intervals of five years.

The importance of the proper supervision during installations of all new tanks and pumps cannot be stressed too highly. Petroleum spirit handled carelessly can be a very dangerous commodity indeed.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING

The number of cesspools emptied and loads removed again showed an increase over previous years. The number of cesspools cleansed in 1960 being 4,144 involving the removal and disposal of 6,216 loads. This equals a gallonage of 4,662,000. We now employ a contractor full-time to assist our vehicles in meeting the heavy demand from householders for this service.

The distance to be covered in disposing of cesspool contents is reflected not only in the increased cost of this work but also in the wear and tear on the vehicles.

Various drainage schemes are in preparation and it is hoped that as they are completed there will be some relief in the pressure of work at present experienced, although there are still many new houses on cesspool drainage which somewhat offsets the advantage of sewer extensions.

MORTUARY

The number of bodies brought into the Mortuary during the year was 60, and of these, 41 came from the Godstone Rural District, and 19 from the Caterham and Warlingham Urban District. The difficulties arising from the lack of refrigerating facilities was again very noticeable. The existing facilities for carrying out postmortem examination and retention of bodies awaiting postmortem are extremely limited and the Mortuary Keeper does his best under very difficult circumstances to keep the Mortuary as clean as possible.

SECTION V

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Surrey County Council is the Authority responsible for the sampling of foodstuffs, and the following list is a record of the samples and action taken within the Godstone Rural District. In addition a return of the samples submitted and analysed throughout the County for 1960 is appended.

SAMPLES AND ACTION TAKEN

WITHIN THE

GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
FOOD:						
Almonds, ground	1	-	1			
Bread	4	-	4	1	-	1
Breakfast drink	1	-	1			
Butter	5	-	5			
Cake mixture	1	-	1			
Cereals	1	-	1			
Chicken croquettes	1	-	1			
Chocolate sauce powder	1	-	1			
Confectionery, chocolate	1	6	7	1+	-	1
Confectionery, flour	2	-	2	1	-	1
Cordial, ginger	2	-	2			
Couverture, milk chocolate	-	1	1	-	1	1
Cream, double	4	-	4	1	-	1
Cream, tinned	2	-	2			
Dessert topping	1	-	1			
Flour	1	-	1			
Margarine	1	-	1			
Marmalade	1	-	1			
Marzipan	1	-	1			
Milk	45	9	54	38	-	3
Milk, condensed	1	-	1			
Olive Oil	2	-	2			
Onions, pickled	1	-	1	1	-	1
Raspberry juice	1	-	1			
Rolls, starch reduced	1	-	1			
Salmon with Butter, potted	1	-	1			
Sausages	1	-	1			
Soft Drinks	2	-	2			
Vinegar	1	-	1			
Whisky	4	-	4			
Wine	1	-	1			
DRUGS:						
Chemical Food	1	-	1			
Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil	1	-	1			
Totals	94	16	110	8	1	9

+ A sample of milk chocolate substitute was sold as milk chocolate. On conviction, the manufacturers were fined £21 with 10 guineas costs.

£ Legal proceedings were instituted against a Dairy Company for selling milk containing 57% added water to a school. On conviction they were fined £10, with 3 guineas costs.

Return of Samples analysed during year 1966

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Food:						
Almonds, ground	2	1	3			
Beer	-	1	1			
Brandy Butter	1	-	1			
Bread	4	-	4	1	-	1
Breakfast Drink	1	-	1			
Butter	10	-	10			
Cake mixture	1	-	1			
Cereals	1	-	1			
Cheese and Onion Spread	1	-	1	1	-	1
Cheese Spread	6	-	6			
Chicken Broth	-	1	1			
Chicken croquettes	2	-	2			
Chocolate sauce powder	1	-	1			
Christmas Pudding	-	1	1			
Coffee, ground	-	1	1			
Coffee, instant	-	2	2			
Confectionery, chocolate	1	7	8	1+	-	1
Confectionery, flour	4	1	5	2+	-	2
Confectionery, sugar	4	9	13	1	-	3
Cooking oils	6	1	7			
Cordial, ginger	2	-	2			
Couverture, milk chocolate	-	1	1	-	1	1
Cream Compound	-	1	1			
Cream, double	8	3	11	1	1	2
Cream, single	2	-	2			
Cream, tinned	2	1	3			
Curried beans	-	2	2			
Dates	-	1	1			
Dessert topping	1	-	1			
Dripping	1	-	1			
Fish Cakes	5	-	5			
Fish, frozen	-	1	1			
Fleas	1	-	1			
Fruit Salad, tinned	-	2	2			
Gin	4	-	4			
Glucose drink	-	1	1			
Gr. refruit juice	-	1	1			
Grill, tinned	-	1	1			
Herring Roes, tinned	-	1	1			
Honey	1	-	1			
Ice Cream	6	-	6			
Jam	5	2	7			
Lard	4	1	5			
Liver	2	1	3	2	-	2
Margarine	2	1	3			
Marmalade	1	2	3			
Marzipan	1	1	2			
Meat, cooked and prepared	8	5	13	18	1	2
Meat Pies	1	2	3			
Milk	597	96	693	19+	1	20
Milk condensed	1	-	1			
Milk evaporated	1	5	6			
Milk drinks, flavoured	-	2	2			
Mincemeat	1	3	4			
Mock Salmon cutlet	-	1	1			
Mus and Raisins	-	1	1			
Olive Oil	2	-	2			
Carried forward	704	164	868	29	6	35

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	704	164	868	29	6	35
Oranges, pickled	1	-	1	1	-	1
Peanut Butter	2	-	2			
Peanuts, salted	-	1	1			
Pepsi, mixed	-	2	2			
Plums, tinned	-	1	1			
Potatoes	1	-	1	1	-	1
Potatoes, dehydrated	-	1	1			
Prunes, tinned	-	1	1			
Raspberry juice	1	-	1			
Rolls, starch reduced	1	-	1			
Salad Cream	-	1	1			
Salmon with Butter, potted	1	-	1			
Sausage, liver	-	1	1			
Sausage meat	1	-	1			
Sausages	9	13	22			
Soda Drinks	4	7	11			
Soup	-	11	11			
Spaghetti in tomato sauce	-	1	1			
Strawberries	-	2	2			
Strawberries, tinned	2	3	5			
Sugar	2	-	2			
Syrup, milk shake	-	1	1			
Tape	2	-	2			
Tuna fish, tinned	-	1	1			
Vegetable juices, tinned	1	1	2			
Vinegar	3	1	4			
Whisky	8	-	8			
Wine	1	-	1			
DRUGS:						
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	1	1			
Calcium tablets	1	-	1			
Clinical Food	1	-	1			
Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil	1	-	1			
Liquid Paraffin	-	1	1			
Witch Hazel, distilled	-	1	1			
Frugeston tablets	7	-	7			
Totals	754	216	970	31	6	37

- A sample of milk chocolate substitute was sold as milk chocolate. On conviction, the manufacturers were fined £21 with 10 guineas costs.
- A Banbury Cake contained a piece of multi-stranded flex or wire. Legal proceedings pending.
- Legal proceedings in respect of a sample of Casserole Meat sold as stewed Steak were instituted against a firm of grocers. On conviction they were fined £5, with £2 costs.
- Legal proceedings were instituted against a Dairy Company for selling milk containing 57% and 58% added water to a school. On conviction they were fined £10, with 3 guineas costs.

SECTION VI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

(a) MILK SUPPLY

All dairy herds within the Godstone Rural District are subjected to the Tuberculin Test and the whole area is now designated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk. There are four dairy premises registered in the district exclusive of dairy farms. Two pasturizing plants licensed by the Surrey County Council are visited at regular intervals and samples are taken on behalf of the County Council as a check on the efficient running of the plants.

All samples are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton and are submitted to the methylene blue and phosphatase tests, and it can, therefore, be confidently stated that the milk is properly supervised in accordance with the heat treatment regulations. Any failure of either of the tests mentioned is immediately investigated, and the premises concerned are subject to an intensive investigation and inspection and further samples are taken, in order to track down the cause of the trouble. It has been found that the most common cause of failure to pass the methylene blue test is due to the shade temperature being above the permitted range during course of transit of the samples to the Laboratory, and in the case of a failure to satisfy the phosphatase test, is generally due to a mechanical failure in the recording thermometer causing an optimistic temperature reading. This is sufficient when dealing with temperatures within the range of 145° - 150° F. to cause failure. In order to maintain a good cream line all recording thermometers are checked periodically against a thermometer certified by the Physical Laboratory and which is kept in the Public Health Department.

Raw milk is supplied by dairies and farms holding Producer/Retailer licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. There are some 20 suppliers in the district, and samples are taken of the raw milk from each supply about four times per year for biological examination. It is a thing of the past for a sample to show positive tubercle bacilli, but nevertheless constant vigilance in this respect must be maintained. A number of samples show from time to time positive reaction to Brucella abortus and investigation has shown that this is usually due to vaccination of herds producing in the samples a positive result.

Where however a positive to Brucella abortus is found to be due to the live organism the Medical Officer of Health may, if voluntary arrangements, cannot be made for pasteurisation require this to be carried out compulsorily. The School milk is also sampled at regular intervals and has maintained a high standard throughout the year. Complaints are received from time to time but the majority are found on investigation to be of a somewhat trivial nature.

Occasionally a serious matter does arise but it is usually due to an accident in handling rather than any deliberate intention to defraud.

Milk Samples (Farms)

{a}	No. of samples passed biological examination.	63
{b}	" " " failed "	Nil
{c}	" " " void "	2
Total number of farm milk samples taken		65

Milk Samples (Dairies)

{a}	No. of samples satisfied Meth.Blue and Phosphatase exam.	78
{b}	" " " failed " " exam.	1
{c}	" " " " Phosphatase "	Nil
Total number of dairy milk samples taken		79

Milk Samples (Schools)

{a}	No. of samples satisfied Meth.Blue and Phosphatase exam.	70
{b}	" " " failed " " exam	4
{c}	" " " " Phosphatase "	Nil

Total number of school milk samples taken 74

Bottle Rinses

{a}	No. of bottles submitted for bacteriological examination	6
{b}	" " " satisfied bacteriological "	6

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All samples of milk, water, food and pathological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton and the help given by Dr. Jameson, the Director of the Laboratory, and his staff is very gratefully acknowledged.

Samples and specimens are generally collected in the mornings and sent to the Laboratory either by train from Oxted or Redhill, or by the Southdown Bus Company from East Grinstead. It is most essential that samples shall be at the Laboratory on the day of collection, but it sometimes happens that important pathological specimens cannot always be obtained until early or late afternoon, and these specimens must be taken direct to the Laboratory by road.

(b) SHOPS ACT, 1934, AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year under review, 60 inspections of food premises and 66 visits for the inspection of food for voluntary surrender were made.

Shopkeepers carry out improvements to their shops in order to cope with increased trade, and also to accommodate new display fittings, and self-service arrangements. It is somewhat more difficult to obtain improvement to those parts of the premises not in the public eye, but nevertheless most traders are anxious to meet essential requirements when they have appreciated the need.

Education of the food handler is still of paramount importance, but it is impossible to devote very much time to this aspect of the matter.

Food premises situated within the Godstone Rural District are listed in the following categories:-

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	...	...	...	72
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	42
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	12
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	39
Fishmongers	...	...	...	8
Public Houses	...	...	...	51
Butchers	...	...	...	24
Hospitals, Private and Boarding Schools	...	...	...	37
Registered ice-cream premises	...	...	...	106
Premises used for food preparation	...	...	...	63

The attached is a table of foodstuffs inspected and the reasons for condemnation:-

Meat.

14 lbs. Imported beef	-	Bruising.
1 Boiling fowl	-	Multiple abscesses.
168 lbs. Skinless sausages	-	Decomposition.

Fish.

8 Stones Wet fish	-	Decomposition.
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Tinned Foodstuffs.

158 tins of meat and meat products	-	Blown, perforated and damaged tins.
4 tins ham	-	Decomposition.
88 tins of vegetables	-	Blown, perforated and damaged tins.
319 tins of fruit	-	do.
$\frac{1}{2}$ gall. tin of synthetic cream	-	Spillage and contamination in transit.

ICE CREAM.

No samples of ice-cream were taken during the year.

There are no manufacturing plants within the district. All the supplies are by noted manufacturers and sampling is done at the source of manufacture and many more samples are also taken by the larger authorities. It is therefore considered a wasteful duplication to make additional checks unless some exceptional circumstance should arise.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are 6 licensed slaughterhouses within the Godstone Rural District, all of which are in regular use. During the year, evening and weekend work has again been necessary in order to maintain one hundred percent inspection and this entailed during the year 884 visits. The slaughtering is almost without exception carried out during the early and late evening, and on occasions, Saturday afternoons or Sunday, mainly because of the casual labour employed in the slaughterhouses.

Animals are also slaughtered for the wholesale market, which means that carcasses are removed early the following morning, and under the existing legislation, animals slaughtered after seven in the evening may be removed by seven the next morning, irrespective of whether an inspection has been made or not. The practical outcome of this is that the inspection must be made the previous night. The butchers on the whole, co-operate very well.

Schedules and plans of works required to bring the slaughterhouses up to **the** standard required by the new legislation were prepared by the Public Health Department and submitted to the Ministry for approval. These schedules have all been accepted and the appointed day suggested i.e. 1st January, 1963, has also been approved.

The butchers have been given copies of both plans and schedules for their guidance and their proposals are now awaited. The work required must be completed before the appointed day if the continued use of the slaughterhouses is to be maintained.

Mention must be made of the method of disposing of diseased meat or meat unfit for human consumption. In the case of diseased meat, it is heavily disinfected and either buried or incinerated, or in the case of a seriously diseased condition, removed by the Meat Inspector for disposal under supervision. In regard to meat which is condemned by reason of pathological change rather than disease, this is treated with a green vegetable dye and released for animal feeding or to the fat merchants.

There is one knackers yard licensed by the local authority, and the premises are satisfactorily run. The number of animals dealt with again showed a reduction over previous years, and the reason is thought to be due to the considerable decrease in the number of old and diseased cattle, following the extension of the designated areas requiring all herds to be attested.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE
OR IN PART DURING THE YEAR 1960

	Cattle Excluding Bulls & Cows	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	444	-	64	1,325	1,099	1,388
Number inspected	444	-	64	1,325	1,099	1,388
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	4	3	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	72	-	22	5	28	134
	16.21	-	34.36	0.67	2.91	10.44
	+ 9.45	-	+ 31.25	-	+ 2.64	Ø 7.27
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	19
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.36
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

+ % excluding distomatosis

Ø % excluding pleurisy and pneumonia

MEAT INSPECTION

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCUS

				DESCRIPTION		Number of animals Inspected	Tuberculosis	Umbilical pyaemia	Congestion	Injury	Actinobacillosis	Septicaemia	Dermatoses and Cirrhosis	Parasitic conditions	Abscesses	Pleurisy and Peritonitis	Pneumonia	Fever	Cavernous Angioma	Miscellaneous	Total			
<u>BOVINES</u> -				Whole Carcasses and Organs		508																		
Lungs				Part Carcasse			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heads and Tongues				Lungs			2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Livers				Livers and Part Livers			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>CALVES</u> -																								
Whole Carcasses and Organs																								
Lungs																								
Livers																								
<u>SHEEP</u> -																								
Whole Carcasses and Organs																								
Part Carcasses																								
Lungs																								
Livers																								
<u>PIGS</u>																								
Whole Carcasses and Organs																								
Part Carcasses																								
Heads and Tongues																								
Lungs																								
Livers																								
TOTALS							4,520	21	5	3	7	3	1	66	37	38	24	42	1	14	15	275		

SECTION VII

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The attached Table is a summary of the work done by the Rodent Operator. The total number of infestation of rats and mice shows a slight rise over last year's figures but the number of major infestations remains satisfactorily at a low level.

The control of the rat population in the district is a very important function of the Local Authority and it is only by constant supervision and treatment of those premises and sites providing a special attraction to rats that this can be achieved. This is particularly so in connection with refuse tips, slaughterhouses, knackers yards and food premises, and it cannot be stressed too often or too vigourously that thoughtless scattering of waste food including bread for the birds is one of the main attractions to the rat and mouse and will quickly bring about an infestation.

The proper protection of all foodstuffs whether for animal or human consumption must be maintained at all times. Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works are subjected to regular visits of inspection and any treatment necessary is carried out in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry. Infestations of sewers are now becoming rare due without doubt to the routine inspections mentioned above.

Convalescent Homes run by the Surrey County Council are by arrangement visited at regular intervals and treatment is carried out to deal with any rat, mouse, or fly infestation.

The destruction of wasp nests and wild bee swarms was also undertaken where there was a hazard to children or old people. Wasp nests located in roof spaces or under the eaves were also dealt with and a charge of 10/- per nest was levied. Considerable overtime had to be worked by the Rodent Operator in order to cope with the demand for this service.

TABLE X

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DEC. 1960.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc.Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2) and (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	13	10,393	1,073	11,479	484
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of: (a) Notification (b) Survey under the Act (c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	3 9 54	239 8 523	43 4 646	285 21 1,223	7 5 151
III. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec.II) which were found to be infested by: (a) Major Minor (b) Major Minor	2 12 - 1	18 175 6 36	5 23 - 9	25 210 6 46	3 4 - -
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect.IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect.IV)	15	235	37	287	7
VI. Total Treatments carried out - including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available.)	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Number of notices served under Sec.4 of the Act: (a) Treatment. (b) Structural Work. (i.e. Proofing)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	6	-	-	-

NOTE 1. - With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

NOTE 2. - (i) Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col. (3).

(ii) Sewers should not be included.

(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Cols(2) & (3).

NOTE 3. - For the purpose of completing Sections II, IV and V, each property should be entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

